

Group: 000124000 Newspaper: 00

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
SHELDON M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
of McLean.

For Secretary of State,
HENRY D. DEMENT,
of Lee.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
CHARLES P. SWIGERT,
of Kane.

For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of Cook.

For Attorney General,
JAMES MCCARTNEY,
of Wayne.

For Congress 14th District,
JOSEPH G. CANNON,
of Vermilion County.

For Member of the State Board of Equalization,
14th Congressional District,
MAJ. CHARLES F. EMERY,
of Macon county.

The Windom men are sticklers.

AND Garfield got out of the fight in short order.

READ the platform: it has the right ring, and is stalwart in its Republicanism.

The mind naturally recurs to-day to one of Grant's famous war dispatches: "I do not despair of beating them yet."

THAT effort to seduce Iowa away from Blaine, by trotting George W. McCrary into the ring, didn't seem to pan out very well.

AT Chicago to-day Mr. Blaine received on the first ballot 234 votes—just one vote less than he had on the first ballot at Cincinnati four years ago.

The committee on credentials managed to shave down "the old man's" vote considerably, but all their schemes have failed to bring him below the head of the column.

AND now the Presbyterian General Assembly refuses to receive Miss Willard and other temperance ladies as visitors. Both the General Conference and the General Assembly have rules relating to fraternal messengers that require a formal reception, and the action of these bodies does not indicate any want of respect for the ladies or for temperance, for by vote they endorse both the cause and the ladies.

THE RESULT IN 1872.

In 1872 when Gen. Grant was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, many, very many, told his friends and supporters that it was foolish even to dream of his election. At that time there was apparently greater opposition to Grant than now, and the Democrats with a hope of defeating him, endorsed Horace Greeley, the nominee of the Liberals. Greeley had been a life-long Republican and drew to his support many men who could not have been misled by any other man. But what the result was the following figures will show, and their showing ought to be sufficient to convince the most skeptical, that Gen. Grant has a hold on the hearts of the American people, that no other man has, and that but few ever had:

"Grant had 31,381 majority in California, that had been Democratic in 1870; 4,750 majority in Connecticut that has gone against the party on State issues; 906 majority even in little Delaware; 37,006 majority in Illinois; 22,515 majority in Indiana, and 53,465 in New York (both Democratic in 1870); 4,089 in Oregon, and 15,200 in New Jersey, (both Democratic at the last State election); 37,351 majority in Ohio; 137,548 majority in Pennsylvania, (which the New York Tribune declared he could not carry against Greeley); 3,415 majority in Arkansas, 10,823 in Alabama, 2,336 in Florida; 60,370 in Iowa, 34,078 in Kansas, 14,634 in Louisiana, 32,335 in Maine, 74,212 in Massachusetts, 60,100 in Michigan, 20,634 in Minnesota, 34,883 in Mississippi, 10,517 in Nebraska, 2,117 in Nevada, 5,774 in New Hampshire, 37,581 in doubtful North Carolina, 49,407 in solid Rhode Island, 49,407 in solid South Carolina, 30,554 in Vermont, 1,814 even in Virginia, and 18,520 in Wisconsin."

FIRM as may be the cohesion of the anti-Grant elements on such a question as the enforcement of the unit rule, they are not likely to hold together long enough to make Grant's defeat the foregone conclusion which the Blaine and Sherman managers profess to regard it. Many of the supporters of Blaine prefer Grant to Sherman; of the supporters of Sherman, there are a few who would not rather have Grant than Blaine, while among the Edmunds and Washburne men there are several who will vote for Grant after a compulsory vote for their own candidate. The total abrogation of the unit rule would only serve to reveal the unassailable strength of Grant, and by so doing would rally to his support a large proportion of those floating votes which are so prominently in this convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican National convention on Saturday:

The Republican party, in national convention assembled, at the end of twenty years, since the federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration: It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority; it reconstructed the nation; it transformed the states with freedom of slavery as its corner stone; it transformed four million human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens; it relieved congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves and charged it to see to it that slavery does not exist; it has raised the value of our paper currency from thirty-eight per cent. to the par of gold; it has restored us upon a solid basis, payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and legal and equal to every part of our extended country; it has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where six per cent bonds sold at 86c, to that where four per cent bonds are eagerly sought to a premium under its administration; railroads have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 88,000 miles in 1879; our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time; and our exports, which were \$200,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879; without resorting to loans it has, since the war, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions; it has paid \$888,000,000 of the public debt, and, by refunding the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$38,000,000; all the industries of the country have revived; labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statements of its principles and the purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

First—We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the disaffected Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated; and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted, undiminished, to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt, much reduced, should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

Second—The constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated states it is made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the states, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not the state tribunals.

Third—The work of popular education is left to the care of the several states, but it is the duty of the national government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several states, and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one state, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth—The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each state is exposed to the domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each state, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

Fifth—We re-affirm the belief avowed in 1872, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having perished in the dust, its twin barbarism—polygamy—must die in the same way; that everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory, and their perpetual privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress of the United States and its treaty-making powers, the Republican party, regarding these unrestricted immigrations of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce the desired result.

ated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its individual quality—and we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use all legitimate means to restore all the States of the Union to the most perfect harmony which may be practicable, and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States, at this time, to surrender the national administration to our government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy, under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring destruction and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

Boss Tweed's Comptroller Connolly.

Richard B. Connolly, who died in Marseilles, France, last Sunday, aged 70, was Boss Tweed's comptroller, and his share of the ring robberies was about \$3,000,000. Connolly was never brought to trial. Charles O'Connor, acting for the state, caused his arrest, and he was incarcerated in Ludlow Street jail, although Mrs. Connolly vainly offered \$1,000,000 in United States bonds to secure his release. It was believed at this time that a good part, if not all, of the stolen money could be regained from the rogues, hence the compromise of \$1,000,000 was refused. Connolly was kept in Ludlow street jail for over two months and was then released on civil process. Soon after this he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family. He lived for a time at Cairo and then went to Switzerland. He had been very careful to remain in countries with which the United States has no extradition treaty, fearing that he would be brought back to answer for his deeds.

ADVICE AND FAREWELL TO THE ATHLETES.

My teachers and schoolmates, we list to the obituary and stand by the couch of a quick passing time. As the school bells proclaim that our work is now done, we now do as we list to do no more will be ours. Yet let us not feel that our work is complete—our school mates, I mean—and our Order I greet. We look to our teachers and bow with respect. And thank them, as time takes us back to reflect. On the days we've spent here! But still to learn the great truths which are open to all. Consult your whole nature, the Truths, which Divine. If now learned, seen and lived, will eternally shine. Whatsoever your character now may unfold, if bad, cast away, if true, strengthen your hold. So you have no excuse, be you great, be you small. Be you rowdy or helper, or president over all. Are you a debater? So great, or so weak, or so quiet and still, that no one hears you speak? Perhaps you are proud, a brunette or a blonde. Are you not mighty? Of mischief quite fond. Don't be conceited! There's now and then one who thinks he knows more than Matthew and John. Again I repeat it, the words are all truth—be careful to shun all the follies of youth. Yes, again I repeat it, be faithful to know the follies and wise truths which in your hearts grow. A BAPTIST, Athenians, thus united profess To join to improve the mind, and all that pertains To render us virtuous, kind and humane. John Jones shall pass, and we all shall depart. One left us, the third year, near Christmas! And every true heart Remembered with love he still lives; and all Within a few years will respond to the call. You will all know "Clare" again in that happy land. Will again meet him there with the love-clasping hand! We are now in full health, in full strength to aspire. To the duties which God and true virtue require. We are the young together. Let us strive to improve. The blessings our Savior has sent us in love! We shall be old together as we shall be old! May those who are united to Jesus the Son, And may all the virtues which we've cherished abide here. Still while the glories are blessing us there. Athenians, fare well, and among the friends whom you love and bless Number the author's.

OVER the proceedings thus far none should rejoice more than the true friends of General Grant. By the action of the convention, if not by the direction of his superiors, his friends, his nomination, if it shall occur, will be relieved of the ugly features which have been fair to attend it, and will be replaced with a good deal more enthusiasm than it would have been if his arbitrary managers had had their way, and throttled discussion and nullified the voice of individual delegates. His nomination will thus become regular and binding upon Republicans, even if it shall be impolitic. Of course the anti-Grant forces are greatly encouraged by what has already transpired, and hope for his defeat. They have undoubtedly won in the preliminary skirmishes, but the contest is still before, and is against experienced leaders and disciplined troops. Let us all hope for the best for the Republican party.—Rochester Democrat.

BRAVE men, the bravest in the world fell under Grant; and he is no better than they were. But he survived them, and those who survived with him still have confidence in him. The angry partisan warfare of the last week or two has not shaken their faith in the slightest degree. The delegates who begin their serious business to-day are well aware that the government and destinies of this nation are more important than the fortunes of any man; and they will do their work without fear and without feint.—New York Times.

DR. NORMAN KERR, of London, began investigations some time since, with the purpose of refuting the statement that 60,000 drunkards die every year in the United Kingdom. He says that he is now compelled to admit that at least twice that number die of alcoholic excess. He makes the following statement: The returns of the Madras army to the English government show the percentage of mortality to be among total abstainers 11.1 per thousand; among the moderate drinkers 23.1, and the intemperate 44.5.

TELEGRAPHIC

AT WORK.

The Convention Engaged in Ballotting.

RESULTS THUS FAR.

FIRST BALLOT.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Grant.	Blaine.	Sherman.	Edmunds.	Washburne.	Garfield.
Alabama.....	16	1				
Arkansas.....	12	1				
California.....	8	12				
Colorado.....	1					
Connecticut.....	1					
Delaware.....	1					
Florida.....	1					
Georgia.....	1					
Illinois.....	24	10				
Indiana.....	1	20				
Iowa.....	1					
Kansas.....	1					
Kentucky.....	20	1				
Louisiana.....	1					
Maine.....	1					
Maryland.....	1					
Massachusetts.....	1					
Michigan.....	1					
Minnesota.....	1					
Mississippi.....	1					
Missouri.....	1					
Montana.....	1					
Nebraska.....	1					
Nevada.....	1					
New Hampshire.....	1					
New Jersey.....	1					
New York.....	51	17				
Ohio.....	1					
Oregon.....	1					
Pennsylvania.....	32	23				
Rhode Island.....	1					
South Carolina.....	1					
Tennessee.....	1					
Texas.....	11	2				
Vermont.....	1					
West Virginia.....	1					
Wisconsin.....	1					
Wyoming.....	1					
Total.....	304	284	93	34	10	37

SECOND BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 93; Washburne, 30; Edmunds, 33; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

THIRD BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1; Harrison, 1.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 95; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1.

The Fifth Ballot showed no change.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Grant, 308; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 94; Edmunds, 32; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2.

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 91; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 32; Garfield, 1; Windom, 10.

NINTH BALLOT.

Grant, 308; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 90; Windom, 10; Edmunds, 31; Garfield, 1; Washburne, 32.

TENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 282; Sherman, 91; Edmunds, 30; Washburne, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2; Hayes, 1.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 92; Washburne, 32; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Garfield, 2; Hayes, 1.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Grant, 304; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 33; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1; Hayes, 1.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 90; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 33; Windom, 10; Garfield, 1; McCrary, 1.

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 285; Sherman, 89; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 33; Windom, 10.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 309; Blaine, 281; Sherman, 88; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Washburne, 36.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 306; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 88; Edmunds, 31; Washburne, 36; Windom, 10.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant lost one vote in New York; otherwise same as 16th ballot.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Grant, 305; Blaine, 283; Sherman, 90; Washburne, 36; Edmunds, 31; Windom, 10; Davis, 1.

Convention adjourned to 7 p. m.

Press Bulletin.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5, 8 p. m. Convention called to order at 7:16 p. m.

The roll call of States is being called for the election of a National Committee.

Hale, of Maine, moved that the roll call of States be called for the presentation of candidates for nomination by the Convention.

Hale's motion was passed, and the roll of States called. When Michigan was reached, Joy of Michigan, took the platform to nominate Blaine.

When Joy mentioned the name of Blaine there was great applause, con-

tinuing for some time, many delegates rising to their feet and swinging their hats and handkerchiefs.

At the end of Joy's remarks there was great cheering, which lasted ten minutes, and Frank Pixley arose to second the nomination.

Frye, of Maine, followed, and made an electric speech, which was loudly cheered.

Drake, of Minnesota, then presented the name of Windom, whose name was received with cheers.

When the State of New York was reached, Conkling took the platform to nominate Grant, and received a tremendous ovation, many of the delegates and audience rising to their feet.

When Conkling mentioned Grant's name it was greeted with loud cheers, which were taken up again and again. He said Grant is the most illustrious man living, and could carry many of the doubtful States north and south.

Conkling finished speaking at 9:45, when there was loud and long applause for Grant.

The cheering for Grant at the end of Conkling's speech continued nearly half an hour.

When Ohio was called Garfield took the platform to nominate Sherman, and was as well as the others cheered for some time.

10:09 p. m.—At the end of Garfield's speech cheering was indulged in, which continued for some time.

10:22—Mr. Billings, of Vermont is now speaking in favor of the nomination of Edmunds.

10:29—Edmunds' name eliciting much applause.

10:43—Cassidy, of Wisconsin, now presenting the name of Washburne.

10:56—Washburne's name received with considerable applause. Cassidy said the two best men were Washburne and Edmunds.

11:10—Brandagee, of Conn., seconding the nomination of Washburne. This is the last speech.

11:53—Brandagee finished at 11:49.

11:56—A delegate moved to adjourn. Great confusion.

12 m.—Convention adjourned till 10 a. m. Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—The State Register to-day printed a long editorial presenting Gen. John M. Palmer to the democrats of Illinois as their most available candidate for president. The democratic state convention meets here Thursday and promises to be the most largely attended one held by that party since 1860, judging by the quarters engaged at the different hotels.

CHICAGO, June 6.—There has been no combinations to-day, so far as can be learned, upon any candidate.

The strength of the different nominees will probably not be affected in any appreciable degree by the day's intermission. Both of the principal candidates, however, claim to have made small gains. The convention meets at ten o'clock, and it is expected balloting for president will begin immediately, the nominating speeches having all been made. Col. Robert Ingersoll claims on the first ballot as follows: Blaine, 310; Grant, 285; Sherman, 100; Edmunds, 33; Washburne, 16; Windom, 10.

One of the features of the debate on the Illinois contested cases in the Chicago Convention, on Friday, was a speech from the Hon. Elliott Anthony, claimant for one of the seats as delegate from the First District. Mr. Anthony was bitterly, fiercely indignant against those who had spoken on the opposite side of the question, and whom he charged with being "perverters of history." Mr. Anthony himself pretended to read from the records of previous State Conventions—a record which is already familiar to readers of the Journal, because it was first published in this paper some ten days ago. The writer of this held in hand a copy of the original from which Mr. Anthony professed to read, and it was noticed that he regularly and systematically slurred over and suppressed several very important passages. Among these were passages announcing the formal adoption by various State Conventions of the report of committees appointed to nominate delegates to the National Conventions. If this part of the record sustained Mr. Anthony's views of the case, why should he have suppressed it?—if it did not, was it perfectly candid, and fair on his part to do so; and with what sort of a face can he denounce others as perverters of history for stating facts which he deliberately suppressed.—Springfield Journal.

MILLERSBURG DEPOSIT BANK.

Millersburg, Ky., Sept. 1, 1879.

DR. A. R. WHITE—Dear Sir: I must say something in favor of your "Pulmonaria." For two weeks I had a severe cold, coughing incessantly. I tried several (so called) cough remedies until I was induced by our druggist to try your Pulmonaria. I purchased one fifty-cent bottle, and before using half of it I was entirely free from the cough. I believe it to be the best cough remedy in the market. Yours truly, Geo. E. Strain, Book-keeper Millersburg Deposit Bank. For sale by Hubbard & Swearingen.

May 27—w2w

Very Cheap

200 dozen workmen's mixed socks "10 cents a pair. LINN & STRONG. April 7—d1f

Ice!

Leave orders for Moffit's crystal ice at S. T. Keeler's Hat Store, No. 20 East Main street, May 2—d1f

YOU WILL DO WELL TO SEE!

Our New Goods; our house is full, and at prices that will surprise and please you. You have heard very much about the great advance in prices; and, while this is true in some kinds of goods, the great majority of them ARE AS LOW AS EVER THEY WERE. We will duplicate the lowest prices ever touched in Table Linens, Napkins, &c., commencing on all Linen Table Linen at 25 cents, the lowest price we have ever had in pure linen; and as good a Linen Napkin at 75, 90 and \$1.00, as we have ever had. We show the same LINEN TOWEL at 10c, and same old numbers at the old prices.

We have a beautiful stock of Fans and Parasols, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces of all kinds, Ties, Ruching, Fichus, Kid Gloves in 2, 3, 4 and 6 button; all our old makes of Corsets AT THE OLD PRICES; ladies' and men's Gauze Underwear; as handsome Hosiery for ladies and children as you ever saw; 50 varieties of Ladies' and Children's Lisle and Lace Top Lisle Gloves; Black and Tinted Silk Mitts. We show Summer Silks from 50c upward; the best Black Silks at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00, IN THE CITY; Beautiful Lawns at 8, 10 to 15c; Handsome Linen Lawns, Plain and Lace Buntings, Elegant Pique, Embroidered Swiss, Plain Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, in fact all the new novelties in White Goods. We have handsome Talmas and Jackets, Linen and Mohair Dusters, Summer Skirts, Shetland Shawls, &c. Our stock of all kinds of goods is large. WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE AS LOW AS THEY ARE IN THE UNITED STATES, and invite all to come and see them.

F. L. HAYS & CO.

May 12—dwt1f

MARKET REPORT.

DECATUR, ILL., June 7, 1880.

GRAIN MARKET.	
---------------	--

